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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/505,449	02/16/2000	George R. Borden, IV	KLR:7146.045	5400
7590	08/25/2004		EXAMINER	
Kevin L Russell 601 SW Second Avenue Suite 1600 Portland, OR 97204			CZEKAJ, DAVID J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2613	
			DATE MAILED: 08/25/2004	

8

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/505,449	BORDEN, IV ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Dave Czekaj	2613

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 June 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-25 and 30-32 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) 30-32 is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 16 February 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 3, 5-6, 12, 14-15, 18, 20, 21, 23, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abecassis (5610653) in view of Sotoda et al. (5835641), (hereinafter referred to as "Sotoda").

Regarding claim 1, Abecassis discloses an apparatus that automatically customizes a viewer-selected video in response to the viewer's preferences (Abecassis: column 1, lines 20-23). This apparatus comprises "initiating an object tracking system" (Abecassis: figure 11A, column 41, lines 52-55, wherein the system is initiated as indicated by the start process and by using the remote), "magnifying the image while the object tracking system is activated" (Abecassis: figure 10D, column 42, lines 11-16, wherein the user presses a button to zoom, the object is the target), "selecting an object of interest in an image while the system is activated" (Abecassis: figure 10D, column 41, lines 52-61, wherein the user selects an object by using a target pointer and pressing a button on the

remote), and "designating the object as the target of the tracking system while the system is activated" (Abecassis: figure 10D, column 41, lines 52-61, wherein the target pointer indicates the target). However this apparatus lacks the video camera as claimed. Sotoda teaches that prior art tracking systems which use cameras equipped with auto zoom do not take the pick up of a dynamic image into consideration (Sotoda: column 1, lines 58-65). To help alleviate this problem, Sotoda discloses a video camera which adjusts both optical and electronic zoom in order to track a dynamic object (Sotoda: figure 9, column 13, lines 56-67 – column 14, lines 1-2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the apparatus disclosed by Abecassis and add the zooming feature taught by Sotoda in order to obtain an apparatus that is more versatile by being able to track moving objects.

Regarding claims 3, 12, 18, and 23, Abecassis discloses "the image is magnified by adjusting an electrical signal representing a part of the image" (Abecassis: column 42, lines 11-16, wherein the magnification is done using a remote which adjusts the electrical signal to the desired zoom level).

Regarding claims 5, 14, and 20, Abecassis discloses "automatically changing the scale of the image following designation of the object as the target" (Abecassis: column 41, lines 62-64, wherein the image is all the contents contained within the frame, changing the scale is adjusting the window frame to display the target in the center of the frame).

Regarding claims 6, 15, and 25, Abecassis discloses "moving a cursor to superimpose the cursor on the object of interest in the image" (Abecassis: figure 10D, wherein the cursor is the target pointer 1091 and the object of interest is the car 1092) and "signaling the tracking system that the cursor is superimposed on the object of interest" (Abecassis: column 41, lines 52-61, wherein signaling to the tracking system is done by the remote which indicates to the system that the target pointer is situated on or superimposed on the target).

Regarding claim 21, note the examiners rejections for claims 1 and 5.

4. Claims 2, 4, 7-11, 13, 16-17, 19, 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abecassis (5610653) in view of Sotoda et al. (5835641), (hereinafter referred to as "Sotoda") in further view of Lee (6507366).

Regarding claims 2, 11, 17, and 22, note the examiners rejection for claim 1, and in addition, Abecassis in view of Sotoda differ from claims 2, 11, 17, and 22 in that claims 2, 11, 17, and 22 further require the image to be magnified by adjustment of an optical lens. Lee teaches that prior art camera systems the camera cannot track the object when the object is beyond the range in which the camera can be rotated in a horizontal or vertical direction (Lee: column 1, lines 47-50). To fix this problem, Lee discloses a method for expanding an object using a zooming operation which adjusts the optical lens of a camera (Lee: column 1, lines 53-60, column 3, lines 27-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the apparatus disclosed by Abecassis, add the zooming feature taught by

Sotoda, and add the zooming method taught by Lee in order to obtain an apparatus that more efficiently tracks an object by being able to zoom in on the object when the object travels out of range.

Regarding claims 4, 13, 19, and 24, Lee discloses "the magnification is an automatic result of the initiating the object tracking system" (Lee: figures 3A-3C, column 4, lines 39-56, wherein the magnification is the zooming. Once the system is initiated, the zooming automatically adjusts to the targets location).

Regarding claims 7-10 and 16, although not disclosed, the object tracking system could comprise a touch screen display that simultaneously selects and designates the target upon the next touch of the display (Official Notice). Doing so would have been obvious in order to make the apparatus more user-friendly by providing the benefits of a touch screen display.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 30-32 are allowed.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dave Czekaj whose telephone number is (703) 305-3418. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9 hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on (703) 305-4856. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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